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ARQUEBUSIER. *n. f.* [from *arquebuse*.] A soldier armed with an arquebuse.

He compassed them in with fifteen thousand *arquebusiers*, whom he had brought with him well appointed.

ARRACK, or **ARACK.** *n. f.* A spirituous liquor imported from the East Indies, used by way of dram and in punch. The word *arack* is an Indian name for strong waters of all kinds; for they call our spirits and brandy English *arack*. But what we understand by the name *arack*, is really no other than a spirit procured by distillation from a vegetable juice called toddy, which flows by incision out of the cocoa-nut tree. There are divers kinds of it; single, double, and treble distilled. The double distilled is commonly sent abroad, and is preferred to all other *aracks* of India.

I send this to be better known for choice of china, tea, *arack*, and other Indian goods.

ARRACH, or **ORRACH,** or **ORRAGE.** *n. f.* One of the quickest plants both in coming up and running to seed. Its leaves are very good in pottage. It should be used as soon as it peeps out, because it decays quickly. It thrives very well in all sorts of ground. See **ORRAGE**.

TO ARRACH. *v. a.* [from *arracher*, Fr. to tear out.] To tear out.

1. To set a thing in order, or in its place. One is said to *arraign* a writ in a county, that fits it for trial before the justices of the circuit. A prisoner is said to be *arraigned*, where he is indicted and brought forth to his trial.

Summon a felon, that we may *arraign* Our most disloyal lady; for as she hath Been publicly accused, so shall she have

A just and open trial.

2. To accuse; to charge with faults in general, as in controversy, in a satire.

Reverse of nature! shall such copies then *Arraign* th' originals of Maro's pen?

He that thinks a man to the ground, will quickly endeavour to lay him there: for while he despises him, he *arraigns* and condemns him in his heart.

3. It has for before the fault.

My own enemies I shall never answer; and if your lordship has any, they will not *arraign* you for want of knowledge.

ARRAIGNMENT. *n. f.* [from *arraign*.] The act of arraigning; an accusation; a charge.

In the sixth satire, which seems only an *arraignment* of the whole sex, there is a latent admonition to avoid ill women.

TO ARRANGE. *v. a.* [from *arranger*, Fr.] To put in the proper order for any purpose.

I chanc'd this day To see two knights in travel on my way, (A sorry sight!) *arrang'd* in battle new.

How effectually are its muscular fibres *arranged*, and with what judgment are its columns and furrows disposed!

ARRANGEMENT. *n. f.* [from *arrange*.] The act of putting in proper order; the state of being put in order.

There is a proper *arrangement* of the parts to be brought about in elastic bodies, which may be facilitated by use.

ARRANT. *adj.* [a word of uncertain etymology, but probably from *errant*, which being at first applied to its proper signification to vagabonds, as an *errant* or *arrant* rogue, that is, a *rambling* rogue, lost, in time, its original signification, and being by its use understood to imply something bad, was applied at large to any thing that was mentioned with hatred or contempt.] Bad in a high degree.

Country folks, who hallooed and hooted after me, as at the *arrantest* coward that ever shewed his shoulders to the enemy.

A vain fool grows forty times an *arranter* for than before.

And let him every deity adore, If his new bride prove not an *arrant* whore.

ARRANTLY. *adv.* [from *arrant*.] Corruptly; shamefully.

Funeral tears are as *arrantly* hired out as mourning clothes.

ARRAS. *n. f.* [from *Arras*, a town in Artois, where hangings are woven.] Tapestry; hangings woven with images.

Thence to the hall, which was on every side With rich array and costly *arras* dight.

Behind the *arras* I'll convey myself, To hear the process.

A guard behind the *arras*.

ARRAUGHT. *v. a.* [a word used by *Spenser* in the preter tense, of which I have not found the present, but suppose he derived *arrach* from *arracher*, Fr.] Seized by violence.

His ambitious sons unto them twain *Arraught* the rule, and from their father drew.

ARRAY. *n. f.* [from *array*, Fr. *array*, Sp. *arredo*, Ital. from *rey*, Teut. order. It was adopted into the middle Latin, *mille hominum ar. armorum*, Knighton.]

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1. Order, chiefly of war. The earl espying them scattered near the army, sent one to command them to their *array*.

That might require th' *array* of war, thy skill Of conduct would be such, that all the world Could not sustain thy prowess.

A gen'ral sets his army in *array* In vain, unless he fight and win the day.

2. Drefs. A rich throne, as bright as sunny day, On which there sat most brave embellished With royal robes, and gorgeous *array*, A maiden queen.

In this remembrance, Emily ere day Arose, and drest herself in rich *array*; Fresh as the month, and as the morning fair.

3. In law. *Array*, of the Fr. *array*, i. e. *ordo*, the ranking or setting forth of a jury or inquest of men impanelled upon a cause. Thence is the verb *to array* a pannel, that is, to set forth one by another the men impanelled.

TO ARRAY. *v. a.* [from *array*, old Fr.] To put in order.

2. To deck; to drefs; to adorn the person; with the particle *with*.

Deck thyself now with majesty and excellency, and *array* thyself with glory and beauty.

Now went forth the morn, Such as in highest heav'n, *array'd* in gold Empyrean.

One vest *array'd* the corps, and one they spread O'er his clos'd eyes, and wrapp'd around his head.

3. In law. See **ARRAY** in law.

ARRA'YERS. *n. f.* [from *array*.] Officers who anciently had the care of seeing the soldiers duly appointed in their armour.

ARRE'AR. *adv.* [from *arriere*, Fr. behind.] Behind. This is the primitive signification of the word, which, though not now in use, seems to be retained by *Spenser*. See **REAR**.

To leave with speed Atlanta swift *arrear*, Through forests wild and unfrequented land, To chase the lion, bear, or rugged bear.

ARRE'AR. *n. f.* That which remains behind unpaid, though due. See **ARREARAGE**.

His boon is giv'n; his knight has gain'd the day, But lost the prize; th' *arrears* are yet to pay.

If a tenant run away in *arrear* of some rent, the land remains, that cannot be carried away, or lost.

It will comfort our grand-children, when they see a few rags hung up in Westminster-hall, which cost an hundred millions, whereof they are paying the *arrears*, and boasting as beggars do, that their grandfathers were rich.

ARRE'ARAGE. *n. f.* a word now little used. [from *arriere*, Fr. behind.]

Arre'arage is the remainder of an account, or a sum of money remaining in the hands of an accountant; or, more generally, any money unpaid at the due time, as *arre'arage* of rent.

Paget set forth the king of England's title to his debts and pension from the French king; with all *arre'arages*.

He'll grant the tribute, send th' *arre'arages*, Ere look upon our Romans.

The old *arre'arages* under which that crown had long groan'd, being defrayed, he hath brought Lurana to uphold and maintain herself.

ARRE'ARANCE. *n. f.* The same with *arre'ar*. See **ARREAR**.

ARRENTA'TION. *n. f.* [from *arrendar*, Span. to farm.] Is, in the forest law, the licensing an owner of lands in the forest, to inclose them with a low hedge and small ditch, in consideration of a yearly rent.

ARREPT'IOUS. *adj.* [from *arreptus*, Lat.]

1. Snatched away.

2. Crept in privily.

ARRE'ST. *n. f.* [from *arrest*, Fr. to stop.]

1. In law. A stop or stay; as, a man apprehended for debt, is said to be arrested. To plead in *arrest* of judgment, is to shew cause why judgment should be stayed, though the verdict of the twelve be passed. To plead in *arrest* of taking the inquest upon the former issue, is to shew cause why an inquest should not be taken. An *arrest* is a certain restraint of a man's person, depriving him of his own will, and binding it to become obedient to the will of the law, and may be called the beginning of imprisonment.

If I could speak so wisely under an *arrest*, I would send for my creditors; yet I had as lief have the foppery of freedom, as the morality of imprisonment.

2. Any caution. To the rich man, who had promised himself ease for many years, it was a sad arrest, that his soul was furnished the first night.

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3. A stop. The stop and *arrest* of the air sheweth, that the air hath little appetite of ascending.

TO ARREST. *v. a.* [from *arrest*, Fr. to stop.]

1. To seize by a mandate from a court or officer of justice. See **ARREST**.

Good tidings, my lord Hastings, for the which I do *arrest* thee, traitor, of high treason.

Well, well; there's one yonder *arrested*, and carried to prison, was worth five thousand of you all.

2. To seize any thing by law. He hath enjoyed nothing of Ford's but twenty pounds of money, which must be paid to master Brook; his horses are *arrested* for it.

3. To seize; to lay hands on. But when as Morpheus had with leaden mace *Arrested* all that good company.

Age itself, which, of all things in the world, will not be baffled or defied, shall begin to *arrest*, seize, and remind us of our mortality.

4. To withhold; to hinder. This defect of the English justice was the main impediment that did *arrest* and stop the course of the conquest.

As often as my dogs with better speed *Arrest* her flight, is she to death decreed.

Nor could her virtues, nor repeated vows Of thousand lovers, the relendels hand Of death *arrest*.

5. To stop motion. To manifest the coagulative power, we have *arrested* the fluidity of new milk, and turned it into a curdled substance.

ARRE'ST. *n. f.* [In horsemanship.] A manège humour between the ham and palfrey of the hinder legs of a horse.

ARRESTED. *adj.* [from *arrestatus*, low Lat.] He that is conveyed before a judge, and charged with a crime. It is used sometimes for *imprisoned* or *laid unto*; as, no folly may be *arrested* to one under age.

TO ARREST. *v. a.* [from *arresto*, Lat.]

1. To laugh at.

2. To smile; to look pleasantly upon one.

ARRE'ERE. *n. f.* [French.] The last body of an army, for which we now use *rear*.

The horsemen might issue forth without disturbance of the foot, and the avant-guard without shuffling with the battail or *arriere*.

ARRE'ER BAN. *n. f.* [from *arriere*, Fr. behind.] A general proclamation, by which the king of France summons to the war all that hold of him, both his own vassals or the noblesse, and the vassals of his vassals.

ARRE'ER FEE, or **FEEF.** Is a fee dependant on a superior one. These fees commenced, when the dukes and counts, rendering their governments hereditary in their families, distributed to their officers parts of the royal domains, which they found in their respective provinces; and even permitted those officers to gratify the soldiers under them, in the same manner.

ARRE'ERE VASSAL. The vassal of a vassal.

ARRIS'ON. *n. f.* [from *arrius*, Lat.] A smiling upon.

ARRIVAL. *n. f.* [from *arrius*.] The act of coming to any place; and, figuratively, the attainment of any purpose.

How are we changed, since we first saw the queen? She, like the sun, does still the same appear, Bright as she was at her *arrival* here.

The unravelling of the *arrival* of Ulysses upon his own island. *Broom's View of Epick Poetry.*

ARRIVANCE. *n. f.* [from *arrius*.] Company coming.

Every minute is expectancy Of more *arrivance*.

TO ARRIVE. *v. n.* [from *arrius*, Fr. to come on shore.]

1. To come to any place by water. At length *arriving* on the banks of Nile, Wearied with length of ways, and worn with toil, She laid her down.

2. To reach any place by travelling. When we were *arrived* upon the verge of his estate, we stopped at a little inn, to rest ourselves and our horses.

3. To reach any point. The bounds of all body we have no difficulty to *arrive* at; but when the mind is there, it finds nothing to hinder its progress.

4. To gain any thing. It is the highest wisdom by despising the world to *arrive* at heaven; they are blessed who converse with God.

The virtuous may know in speculation, what they could never arrive at by practice, and avoid the snares of the crafty.

5. The thing at which we *arrive* is always supposed to be good.

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ARS

6. To happen; with *to* before the person. This sense seems not proper.

Happy! *to* whom this glorious death *arrives*; More to be valued than a thousand lives.

TO ARRO'DE. *v. a.* [from *arredo*, Lat.] To gnaw or nibble.

ARROGANCE. *n. f.* [from *arrogantia*, Lat.] The act or quality of *ARROGANCY*; taking much upon one's self; that species of pride which consists in exorbitant claims.

Stanley, notwithstanding she's your wife, And loves not me; be you, good lord, assur'd, I hate not you for her proud *arrogance*.

Pride hath no other glass To shew itself but pride; for supple knees Feed *arrogance*, and are the proud man's fees.

Pride and *arrogance*, and the evil way, and the froward mouth do I hate.

Discouraging of matters dubious, and on any controvertible truths, we cannot, without *arrogance*, entreat a credulity.

Humility it expresses by the stooping and bending of the head; *arrogance*, when it is lifted, or, as we say, tossed up.

ARROGANT. *adj.* [from *arrogant*, Lat.] Given to make exorbitant claims; haughty; proud.

Feagh's right unto that country which he claims, of the signiory therein, must be vain and *arrogant*.

An *arrogant* way of treating with other princes and states, is natural to popular governments.

ARROGANTLY. *adv.* [from *arrogant*.] In an arrogant manner.

Our poet may Himself admire the fortune of his play; And *arrogantly*, as his fellows do, Think he writes well; because he pleases you.

Another, warm'd With high ambition, and conceit of prowess Inherent, *arrogantly* thus presum'd; What if this sword, full often drench'd in blood, Should now cleave thee the execrable head Of Churchill.

ARROGANTNESS. *n. f.* [from *arrogant*.] The same with *arrogance*; which see.

TO ARROGATE. *v. a.* [from *arrogare*, Lat.] To claim vainly; to exhibit unjust claims only prompted by pride.

I intend to describe this battle fully, not to derogate any thing from one nation, or to *arrogate* to the other.

The popes *arrogated* unto themselves, that the empire was held of them in homage.

Who, not content With fair equality, fraternal state, Will *arrogate* dominion undecy'd, Over his brethren.

Rome never *arrogated* to herself any infallibility, but what she pretended to be founded upon Christ's promise.

ARROGATION. *n. f.* [from *arrogare*.] A claiming in a proud unjust manner.

ARROSION. *n. f.* [from *arrosio*, Lat.] A gnawing.

ARROW. *n. f.* [from *arros*, Sax.] The pointed weapon which is shot from a bow. Darts are thrown by the hand, but in poetry they are confounded.

I swear to thee by Cupid's strongest bow, By his best *arrow* with the golden head.

Here were boys so desperately resolved, as to pull *arrows* out of their flesh, and deliver them to be shot again by the archers on their side.

ARROWHEAD. *n. f.* [from *arrow* and *head*.] A water plant, so called from the resemblance of its leaves to the head of an arrow.

ARROWY. *adj.* [from *arrow*.] Consisting of arrows.

He saw them in their forms of battle rang'd, How quick they wheel'd, and flying, behind them shot Sharp fleet of *arrows* show'r against the face

Of their pursuers, and o'ercame by flight.

ARSE. *n. f.* [from *ars*, Sax.] The buttocks, or hind part of an animal.

To hang an ARSE. A vulgar phrase, signifying to be tardy, sluggish, or dilatory.

For Hudibras wore but one spur, As wisely knowing, could he stir To active trot one side of 's horse,

The other would not hang an *arse*.

ARSE FOOT. *n. f.* A kind of water fowl, called also a *didapper*.

ARSE-SMART. [from *ars*, Lat.]

It is a plant with an apetalous flower, having several chives from the multifid calyx: the pointed becomes an oval pointed smooth seed, inclosed in the capsule, which was before the flower-cup; it hath jointed stalks, and the flowers are produced in spikes. Several species of this plant grow wild upon moist soils and dunghills.

ARSENAL. *n. f.* [from *arsenale*, Ital.] A repository of things requisite to war; a magazine.

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I would